

HOW PROPER SENSE OF SMELL MAY BE RESTORED TO HUMANITY.

—At Etretat, noted French port, it is the custom for each herring boat to take on board a man whose sense of smell is so acute that he can detect the presence of a shoal of herrings by its means, and can even, so Captain Irwin tells us in *Fishing Gazette*, discriminate between herrings and dogfish! Such a nose would be simply invaluable to entomologists, engaged in investigating insect scents, work in which a keen, discriminating nose is absolutely essential. The experimenter first lightly breathes on the butterfly or other insect, or else strokes it with a camel-hair pencil. Then he holds it with open wings close to his nostrils, and inhales gently, but is careful not to sniff. A bewildering number of scents has thus been detected.

Naturally the power of smell varies much in different people, and would appear to be particularly developed in the Chinese, to whom Europeans are said to smell like sheep. Efforts are beginning to be made to train the sense of smell in little children by making them guess the names of flowers, etc., from the scent alone, and it will be interesting to see how far it is possible to educate this faculty, which through neglect we have permitted to deteriorate. Whether a highly developed nose will prove an unalloyed blessing must be left to the coming generation to decide.

PAST STILL VITAL IN JAPAN

Why Ancient Heroes Are Able to Exert an Enormous Influence on the People's Minds.

No wonder that Japan's past is a living past, Gertrude Emerson writes in *Asia Magazine*. The ancient heroes are not dead, but exert their subtle influence through the intimate contacts of the daily life of the people. One meets them under a thousand guises—as legends imprinted on the common blue and white towels upon which the people wipe their hands, as the ever-fresh inspiration for artists in choosing subjects for their paintings, in the commemorative festivities at the countless temples, in the allusions scattered through the "Hundred Poems," familiar to the lips of every man, woman and child in Japan, reappearing in the classic "Noh" dramas inherited from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in the popular theaters, and, finally, so that no one may escape, in the "movies." All the really cultural roots of Japan are buried deep in the past, and although the Japanese student of today is thrust unceremoniously into a modern school system of western derivation, his western education sits but lightly upon him. He never breaks free of his own inherited influences, which are peculiarly strong, his own angle of vision, which still has its feudal slant.

How Machine Guns Work.

An automatic machine gun can discharge 250 cartridges of a fully loaded belt in less than 25 seconds. The loading of the cartridge belts is, in comparison, a leisurely occupation. To slip 250 separate cartridges, by hand, into their individual loops in the cartridge belt is tedious and expensive. To expedite matters, a little loading device has been evolved.

Layers of cartridges, as they are removed from the standard box of cartridges, are slipped into the vertical guide, the belt entered between feed wheels of the loading device and the crank, turned, just as one would operate the handle of an ice cream machine. The cartridge belt issues on the near side with a cartridge properly inserted in each successive belt loop. In a very few minutes the belt is fitted with its complement of 250 cartridges and is ready for immediate use.

How Waste of Light Is Prevented.

One of the considerable sources of fuel waste is the unnecessary burning of electric lights. A large percentage of lights are used chiefly for limited periods, as for instance in cloak rooms. They are turned on and then heedlessly left burning. Thus we are constantly recommended to shut off needless lights as a matter of national saving.

An invention designed to remedy this condition is the work of J. E. Lewis of New York. By pushing a button the light is turned on and glows for a predetermined period—say, five or ten minutes—and then is automatically cut off. The device has been tested and found practical and seems useful in the way of checking electric light waste.

How Finger Replaced Thumb.

A wonder of modern surgery was seen by the king and queen in the course of their visit of inspection to the Reading war hospital No. 1. Private Beesley, who was a pianist before he became a soldier, had the thumb of his right hand shot away in action. The surgeons, foreseeing that this would be a grave handicap to him again in civil life, undertook to transplant the third finger of his left hand on the place where his thumb had been. The operation was quite successful, and Private Beesley told the king that he expected to be able to play again as well as ever.—*London Mail*.

WHY

Marriage Is Bad Medicine For Willful Spirits

In most revues and musical comedies a young couple meet in some hotel garden, "fall in love," and are married in the last act, writes W. L. George in *Harper's*. Charge me not with lack of humor if I suggest that many marriages are so made. In my notebook are several confessions. Among them is that of a young girl who pledged her hand on board a liner because there was nothing else to do. (She was wrong; she could have jumped overboard.) People do marry as casually as they learn to play golf; but they take more pains with golf. In that negligence hides the nightmare that shall haunt them; they blunder into marriage; they think to conduct it without travail or diplomacy into the detachment of mature years. Therein they go astray, for marriage is a tool with many edges, and none shall use it with impunity that treat it without regard. For it may close as many doors as it can open.

That marriage can close doors none should deny, and it is folly to overlook its limitations, notably those which bear an individual freedom. No skill or tolerance can make of marriage a state akin to celibacy, and it is well to agree that the married are not free people in the sense of the unwed; this is not a reflection on the conjugal condition, for freedom is a word, and Silvio Pellico in the Spielberg found wings for his spirit that no Austrian peasant could fasten to his shoulders. To be free is sometimes to be derelict, and as in marriage such dereliction seldom arises, the loss is undamning to the state. But the married must, after the ceremony, realize "that they have this day lit a candle which cannot be put out," accepting a new condition, they must be ready to adopt new manners, which is not easy when creatures are adult, differently bred and nurtured, perhaps rooted out of dissimilar social strata, even brought together across continents. They must abandon the idea that they may, unchecked, change their dwelling, their occupation, the circles of their friendships; all these things they may still do, but only in consultation. Or if they do not consult, if one imposes upon the other his will or the thrill of a nagging tongue, then shall victory turn as dust and ashes in his mouth.

How Clothing Is Standardized.

As a matter of fact, the great number of us nowadays do wear "standardized" clothing—hats, suits, shirts, shoes, all turned out by factories repeating the same cut and the same pattern a million times over. We know this, but we do not want to be told it, and the wise advertiser announces his styles as "teeming with individuality," as "clothes that are different"; can't he cry up "the personal touch" with which his garments are most certainly not endowed? But even though the purchaser knows in his heart these things are not true, even though he may meet his hat or his necktie ten times in a 10-minute walk down a crowded avenue, he is content. It is not the fact, it is the feeling that matters, and who, we ask the reader, who could be comfortable in what has been noised throughout the length and breadth of England as "standardized suits for males"?—*The Villager*.

How to Use Slag on Roads.

Blast furnace slag for a number of years past has been used in the country districts and manufacturing towns of England for the construction of roads and as a macadamizing agent. If properly selected it forms a very good foundation, but should be placed at an incline in such a manner as to hold each lump upon its adjacent lump to prevent rocking, and then should be covered over with fine blast slag and properly rolled and consolidated afterward.

It is also successfully used with tar and other bituminous materials for footway and sidewalk paving.

When once set, concrete made from blast furnace slag is very tenacious and it is almost impossible to break it up with pick or bar.

Why He Sought Penitentiary.

Detective headquarters was surprised when Charles Peterson, sixty-five years old, of Portland, Ore., shambled up to a sergeant and begged to be sent to the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich.

The man had "done" 29 years on a charge he never recognized. His "home" around which moved his only thoughts of shelter and of food; was within the stern walls of the penitentiary at Jackson.

Peterson, when given his liberty, desperately strained to regain his lost art of living, but, snatched from a former generation at his prime, he could not keep step with the "mechanical age," so he turned in bewildered back to the penitentiary.

Why Airman Must Have Good Hands.

The newest tribute to the airman is to say that he has "good hands" and to imply that he manipulates his machine as he would handle the reins of a horse with a sensitive mouth. The analogy is not very appropriate. The "good hands" in the case are those of the motorist. Good hands, combined with light, quick feet, prevent the motorist's chopping and notching his gears, they prevent his starting away with a jump, they enable him to change speed noiselessly, to let in his clutch so that the drive is taken up imperceptibly; they prevent his tires from having their studs stripped out, the transmission strained, and make gear-box and differential last as long as the car.

SETTLE STRIKE BY AGREEMENT

New York Carpenters and Joiners Will Submit Grievances to Arbitration.

WAGES SUBJECT OF DISPUTE

Employers, It Is Believed, Are Willing to Make Concessions on That Point—Other Labor News of General Interest.

The carpenters' strike in New York was settled by an agreement between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Building Trades Employers' association. All grievances are to be submitted to arbitration, with Justice P. H. Dugro, of the Supreme court of New York, sitting as umpire. The employers concede the right of the carpenters to higher wages, and the union agrees that all carpenters and allied tradesmen shall return to work pending Justice Dugro's award.

The wage question is substantially the only one in dispute. The men demand \$8.50 for the eight-hour day, while the employers at a meeting in November last fixed the scale for 1919 at \$5.50, the old rate. The employers are, it is understood, now prepared to concede \$6 a day.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

Philadelphia has over 100,000 textile workers.

Canadian railway workers number over 150,000.

The total alien immigration in 1914 was 1,218,490; 1915, 326,700; 1916, 298,826; 1917, 295,403; 1918, 110,618.

Louisiana has appointed a state commission to study the labor of women and children, with a view to maximum hour and minimum wage laws.

Wage advances affecting 5,557,000 British railway and engineering workers total \$10,591,500 weekly; other workers, \$4,558,500 weekly, making yearly total of about \$780,000,000.

Four thousand employees of the General Electric company plant at Pittsfield, Mass., started on a 45-hour week working schedule. Officials of the company said the curtailment was made necessary by business conditions.

The Welsh Tinplate Conciliation board at Swansea, Wales, has granted a further increase bonus throughout the trade ranging from 15 to 20 per cent on present bonuses, which already amount to 95 per cent.

Of the 3,348 locomotives built by the Baldwin Locomotive works last year 62 per cent were for the United States, France and Great Britain for war purposes. The average weekly number of men employed during the year was 19,632, exclusive of the subsidiary companies.

The Pacific Mills print works at Lawrence, Mass., reopened. This plant employs over 2,000 operatives, who have been out of work because of the walkout of the boiler firemen, who are returning to work on the same basis as before the strike. Seven soup kitchens also were to be erected in the city, the sum of \$4,000 having been collected for this purpose.

Notice of a further reduction of 25 cents a day in wages at the mines of the Utah Copper company at Bingham, 40 miles west of Salt Lake City, was posted. The reduction is effective March 1, according to the notice, and is based upon a price of 18 cents a pound for copper. A reduction of 75 cents a day announced several weeks ago was based on 20-cent copper.

A strike of the employees in \$5 shoe factories in New York city, having a combined output of 50,000 pairs of shoes, is on, according to Raymond P. Morse, chairman of the Labor Board of Shoe Manufacturers. Fifteen thousand employees are affected by the strike, Mr. Morse said, although only 4,000 belong to the unions, which are demanding a 40 per cent increase in wages.

Members of the Postal Employees' association who have been in convention at Saskatoon, Sask., have by resolution placed themselves on record as demanding the following: Right of free speech in its entirety; a minimum wage of \$24 weekly; abolition of all work in basements; abolition of wooden mail cars; adjustment for seniority and monetary losses; five day week of six hours a day.

Judge John R. McCall, of the federal court, handed down a decision at Memphis, Tenn., in the case of H. P. Coke against the Illinois and Mississippi railroads in which he held that switchmen were not entitled to pay on a basis of eight hours a day under the Adamson act. Judge McCall's decision was based on the theory that only actual members of train crews are entitled to pay under the eight-hour plan, and that this provision does not include those individuals whose sole service is to throw switches.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men of America, representing nearly 100 per cent of the signal men on the Williamsport, Sunbury & Elmira division of the Pennsylvania railroad, are strongly in favor of government ownership of the rails.

Following considerable agitation, the admiralty has decided that men in the British navy should have higher pay, and a committee has been appointed to take evidence and report recommendations. A substantial increase, though not approaching the American standard of pay, is expected to be granted.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,305 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 25,000,000 bushels safely delivered of wheat between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread ration could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

 "Our exports since this country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems.
 "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

"This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king, ridden people surrender at compulsion.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

THREE RIVERS MEAL

Several miles above Knoxville the Holston and French Broad rivers meet, mingle their waters to form the beautiful Tennessee river. The fertile bottom land lying along these rivers is especially adapted to growing corn.

When we wanted a name for as perfect a meal as human skill could produce, we had a mental picture of the waving cornfields bordering these Three Rivers which make of this section of the South the "Garden Spot of the South" and we called our product

THREE RIVERS MEAL

Meal is a staple product of the South used daily in every home, but bo housekeepers go to the trouble of investigating the cleanliness of the meal they use?

The old fashioned way is to take the corn which has lain in the cribs for months subjected to dirt and contaminated by rats and mice, dump it into the hopper, where it is ground, dirt and all, and then delivered to the customer in that condition.

THREE RIVERS MEAL

is a decided improvement over the old-style country-mill way. It is made from corn that is first taken through a cleansing, steaming scouring process, thus, removing everything of a foreign nature, and rendering the meal absolutely clean. Compare the two processes and decide which you will find most to your liking.

J. ALLEN SMITH & Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to inform all of my former friends and customers that I am now located with the

BRADLEY DRUG CO. 317 S. Gay St

where I will be glad to have them call and see me.

W. S. Semones.

Ingenious Optical Device.

An ingenious optician in Marseilles, France, has invented a cane fitted with lenses and mirrors in such a manner that a user can see over the heads of a crowd in front of him.

TO JOHN W. WHEELER TRUSTEE AND THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Mary Elizabeth Trotter et al. vs. Samuel B. Trotter, et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16524

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, John W. Wheeler Trustee, and Home Sewing Machine Company are non residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing, ex parte, as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 22nd day of March 1919 J. C. FORD, C. & M. A. C. Grimm, Sol. March 22 29 April 5 12 1919

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.

To the Creditors of Martha Watson, deceased; I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Martha Watson, deceased, having suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox County, Tennessee, the insolvency of said estate, do hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file said claims, duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law with the County Court Clerk of said county on or before the 30th day of June 1919 or same will be forever barred in law and equity. Any one indebted to the said estate is requested also to make settlement with me at once.

This 22nd day of March 1919 A. E. Dunsmore, Administrator S. E. Hodges, Sol. Mar 22 29 Apr 5 12 1919

ALIENS ON THEIR WAY OUT

Forty to Be Deported From the United States Pass Through Chicago.

Chicago, March 29.—Forty aliens consigned to Ellis Island for deportation because of their activities in the Northwest passed through Chicago. Leo P. Russell, federal immigration inspector of Seattle, was in charge of the car, with four armed deputies. The "prison Pullman" is a standard tourist sleeper with steel grating bolted over the doors and windows. It arrived here over the Northwest, was switched to the La Salle street station, where the prisoners were fed, and left for New York over the Nickel Plate. Among the prisoners were three women, one with a baby.

TURK MOVE IN TRIPOLI FAILS

Alleged Son of Sultan Who Tries to Set Up Separate Government Is Turned Over to Italy.

Tunis, Tripoli, March 29.—Prince Osman Foad Pasha, who asserts he is a son of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey and is said to have come to northern Africa for the purpose of setting up a government in Tripoli, has surrendered himself to a detachment of French troops. He has been turned over to the Italian military authorities by the French.

Settlement of the strike of 15,000 shoeworkers in New York was effected, and the men resumed work. It was announced by a joint committee of manufacturers and union officials after a conference. It is understood that the manufacturers granted the workers' demands for an eight-hour day, and that their plea for a 40 per cent increase will be considered at another conference.

The Uruguay law limiting the working day to eight hours has adversely affected the large scale shoe industry by reducing output and increasing competition from skilled shoemakers, who prefer home work where their hours of labor are not subject to supervision.

The Central Federated union of New York adopted resolutions calling upon all other central federated unions and labor organizations throughout the country to meet in convention at Atlantic City in June to consider calling a general strike against national prohibition.

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